

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report

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VOL. XVII
PAGES 1459-1475

No. 45

WEEK ENDING NOV. 6, 1959

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**Average Democrat Opposed
72% of Economy Moves**

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Committee Hearings

- Nov. 9-19 -- FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS, House Small Business, Subcommittee No. 5. Field hearings: San Francisco -- Nov. 9-13; Denver -- Nov. 16-19.
- Nov. 9-20 -- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS, Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subc. Field hearings: Los Angeles -- Nov. 9-10, 12-13; San Diego Nov. 16-17; San Francisco -- Nov. 19-20.
- Nov. 10, 12 -- CONSERVATION OF FISH IN COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN (S Con Res 35, S 1420, S 2586), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Field hearings: Astoria, Ore. -- Nov. 10; Lewiston, Idaho -- Nov. 12.
- Nov. 10-Dec. 18 -- UNEMPLOYMENT STUDY, Senate Unemployment Problems. Field hearings: Marquette, Mich. -- Nov. 10; Detroit -- Nov. 12-13; Welch, W.Va. -- Nov. 16; Wheeling, W.Va. -- Nov. 18; Superior, Wis. -- Nov. 19; Hibbing, Minn. -- Nov. 20; Kentucky -- Nov. 30; Indiana -- Dec. 1; La Porte, Ind. -- Dec. 2-4; Rock Springs -- Dec. 14; Schenectady -- Dec. 18.
- Nov. 13 -- SOVIET ECONOMY, Joint Economic, CIA Director Allen W. Dulles to testify.
- Nov. 16-20 -- NEW YORK-PUERTO RICO COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, House Un-American Activities. Field Hearings: New York -- Nov. 16-17; Puerto Rico -- Nov. 18-20.
- Nov. 16 - Dec. 11 -- PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging. Field hearings: Grand Rapids -- Nov. 16-17; Miami -- Dec. 1-2; Detroit -- Dec. 10-11.
- Nov. 16-Dec. 18 -- INCOME TAX SYSTEM, House Ways and Means.
- Nov. 18-Dec. 8 -- WATER RESOURCES AND NEEDS, Senate Select National Water Resources. Field Hearings: Topeka -- Nov. 18; Des Moines -- Nov. 19; Salt Lake City -- Nov. 23; Alexandria, La. -- Nov. 30; Columbia, S.C. -- Dec. 2; Jacksonville -- Dec. 3; Augusta, Maine -- Dec. 7; Boston -- Dec. 8.
- Nov. 19 -- HEARING PROCEDURES IN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, Senate Judiciary, Administrative Practice and Procedure Subc.
- Nov. 30 -- DRUG INDUSTRY MONOPOLY, Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc.
- Nov. 30 -- MANPOWER PROBLEMS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, House Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization Subc.

Other Events

- Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual meeting, Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif.
- Nov. 10-12 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS, 52nd annual convention, Toronto, address by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Nov. 11.
- Nov. 15-19 -- NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION, 43rd annual convention, Washington.
- Nov. 16-18 -- NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL INC., 46th national convention, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
- Nov. 16-20 -- NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE, Washington.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 2 -- AMERICAN MUNICIPAL CONGRESS, 36th annual conference, address by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Denver.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Dec. 1-2 -- NUCLEAR CONFERENCE ON RADIOISOTOPES, sponsored by AEC, Detroit.
- Dec. 4 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FOREIGN TOUR BEGINS. Itinerary: Rome, Ankara, Karachi, Kabul, New Delhi (Dec. 11 to open the American exhibit at the World Agricultural Fair), Paris (Dec. 19 for Western summit meeting), Rabat.
- Dec. 5 -- LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY.
- Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.
- Dec. 13-17 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, annual meeting, Chicago.
- Dec. 19 -- WESTERN SUMMIT MEETING, Paris.
- Jan. 5-8 -- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, 31st annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta.
- Jan. 6 -- 86th CONGRESS RECONVENES.
- Jan. 18-20 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach.
- Jan. 27 -- REPUBLICAN FUND RAISING DINNERS, 50 scheduled throughout the country.
- Jan. 28-29 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC., 21st annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New York City.
- Feb. 8 -- AFL-CIO, annual winter meeting, Miami Beach.
- April 5-14 -- COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ALBERTO L. CAMARGO, state visit to the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

A service for editors and standard reference on U.S. Congress

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AVERAGE DEMOCRAT OPPOSED SPENDING CURBS 72% OF TIME

The average Democrat in the 86th Congress voted against moves to limit Federal spending 72 percent of the time, and for such moves only 19 percent of the time. By contrast, the average Republican Member opposed efforts to limit Federal spending 32 percent of the time, but supported them 57 percent of the time.

These were the principal findings of Congressional Quarterly's annual study of "Economy Support," based in 1959 on 97 roll calls -- 68 in the Senate and 29 in the House -- that presented clear-cut opportunities to limit Federal spending. Contrasted with the scores for the 85th Congress, they showed a marked increase in 1959 in Democratic opposition to spending curbs and, conversely, in Republican support for limited spending.

Of the 97 test votes of 1959 (which are summarized beginning on p. 1464), 80 resulted in defeat for the economy forces -- attesting to the size and bent of Democratic majorities in Senate and House. Many of these defeats, however, were modified or nullified by later developments, including several Presidential vetoes.

Test Votes

Detailed ground rules governing the selection of the 97 votes used in the 1959 study appear on the next page. The rules are strict; only roll calls that directly affect Federal spending are included. Some important roll calls with only an indirect effect on spending, as well as all roll calls on taxes or other revenue measures, are excluded.

Included among the test votes of 1959 were a number concerning authorization measures which, although not directly appropriating funds, effectively granted the power to obligate Federal funds. This was the case with housing legislation (accounting for 16 test votes in the Senate and eight in the House), which contained provisions concerning the urban renewal and public housing programs that amounted to contract authority. It was also the case with a number of other authorization measures concerning aid to airports, veterans' benefits, and farm legislation.

The authorization for the Mutual Security Program is a special case. Although the funds authorized must later be appropriated, Congress habitually appropriates less money than was authorized. Since the program is financed in large part from earlier appropriations, the size of the authorization as much as the size of the appropriation determines the total outlay. Votes on this authorization measure are therefore included in the study.

Most of the "economy support" roll calls of 1959 were also party-line votes, with a majority of Democrats pitted against a majority of Republicans; on none of the roll calls was there complete unanimity. Closest to unanimity were votes in the Senate (RC 128: 81-4) and the House (RC 71: 382-4) authorizing a health insurance program for Federal workers, with the Government footing half the bill. Clearly, the large majority of Congressmen considered this expenditure to be justified.

Evaluating the Scores

In evaluating "Economy Support" and "Economy Opposition" scores for individual Members, shown on following pages, these cautions must be considered.

1. Rarely, if ever is "economy" the only issue in a vote. Spending is justified by proponents in terms of the goals for which the money will be used: to provide additional public services, to strengthen defense, to further foreign policy objectives, etc. On one 1959 Senate vote (RC 70), the spending proposal was justified on grounds that it would lead to a substantially larger increase in revenue. Each Member must decide for himself whether the cause justifies spending additional funds.

2. Each bill involved in these roll calls comes to the floor with the endorsement of a committee which has given it careful study. Many Members are inclined to support whatever the committee has recommended, in the belief that the committee's opinion is the best judgment available. This is particularly true of appropriation bills, which are detailed.

3. The sums involved in these 97 roll calls vary widely -- from \$75,000 in one case to more than \$3 billion in another. On some roll calls, there is no way to determine the exact amount of money that would be spent or saved. It is entirely possible for a Member to vote for a number of small economies and then for a single large expenditure.

4. Many of the test votes of 1959 involved Republican attempts to scale down measures drafted by Democratic-controlled committees. Thus the organization of Congress -- and the decisions of its leaders -- help to determine what issues are put to roll call votes and to shape their outcome.

Eisenhower Score

The question of whether a particular expenditure is or is not justified was, of course, at the heart of the 1959 "spending debate." Although President Eisenhower led the battle against the "spenders," he likewise opposed a number of suggested "savings." To ascertain how the President stood on "economy support," vis-a-vis Members of Congress, Congressional Quarterly tabulated his position, as publicly revealed before the vote, on the roll calls of 1959 bearing directly on the issue. (For Eisenhower-position roll calls, see Weekly Report p. 1374.)

The President had taken a clear position on 83 of the 97 test votes -- 59 in the Senate, 24 in the House. On these he supported moves to limit spending in 54 cases, and opposed them in 29 cases, giving him an "Economy Support" score of 65 percent. Significantly, of the 29 votes on which he stood opposed to "economy," 19 concerned foreign policy in general, the Mutual Security Program in particular.

Party Scores

Economy Support and Economy Opposition scores are composites and show the percentage of the time the average Democrat and Republican voted to support or opposed moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote tend to lower both Support and Opposition scores.

	1959		85th Congress	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
ECONOMY SUPPORT				
Both chambers	19%	57%	25%	46%
Senate	25	52	28	36
House	15	60	25	49
ECONOMY OPPOSITION				
Both chambers	72%	32%	62%	41%
Senate	63	38	57	50
House	76	29	63	39

Individual Scores

Senators and Representatives who voted most consistently for less Federal spending in 1959:

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Thurmond (S.C.)	82%	Curtis (Neb.)	84%
Byrd (Va.)	75	Williams (Del.)	84
Robertson (Va.)	69	Hruska (Neb.)	75
Lausche (Ohio)	66	Dworshak (Idaho)	75
Stennis (Miss.)	62	Goldwater (Ariz.)	68

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Smith (Va.)	79%	Johansen (Mich.)	93%
Tuck (Va.)	76	Scherer (Ohio)	90
Abbitt (Va.)	76	Cunningham (Neb.)	90
Murray (Tenn.)	72	Alger (Texas)	90
Harrison (Va.)	66	Poff (Va.)	86
Whitten (Miss.)	66	Jonas (N.C.)	86
Flynt (Ga.)	66	Devine (Ohio)	86

Senators and Representatives who most consistently voted against less Federal spending in 1959:

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Jackson (Wash.)	93%	Smith (Maine)	66%
McNamara (Mich.)	90	Javits (N.Y.)	65
Carroll (Colo.)	90	Scott (Pa.)	59
Johnson (Texas)	88	Langer (N.D.)	59
Hart (Mich.)	87	Cooper (Ky.)	56

HOUSE

Democrats: 25 scored 100 percent in Economy Opposition -- Johnson, C.W. Miller, Doyle and King (Calif.); Price, Libonati, O'Brien, O'Hara, and Pucinski (Ill.); Foley (Md.); Oliver (Maine); Lane (Mass.); Karsten (Mo.); Daniels and Gallagher (N.J.); Clark, Prokop, Rhodes, Byrne, Nix, and Toll (Pa.); Staggers (W.Va.); Johnson and Reuss (Wis.), and Inouye (Hawaii).

Republicans: Merrow (N.H.) led with 93 percent, followed by Baldwin (Calif.) and Rogers (Mass.), with 79 percent, and Fulton (Pa.) and Halpern (N.Y.) with 76 percent.

GROUND RULES FOR CONGRESSIONAL ECONOMY VOTING

Congressional Quarterly's Economy Support study attempts to measure the performance of Members of Congress on those roll-call votes that directly affected Federal spending. CQ does not presume to say what a Member's score should be, or whether that score -- either high or low -- makes him a "better" Member.

● **VOTES INCLUDED** -- CQ includes only those votes the outcome of which clearly would mean an increase or decrease in Federal spending if finally enacted into law. This encompasses the following kinds of votes on appropriation measures:

Amendments to increase or decrease the amount of money appropriated.

Motions to recommit, with instructions to change the sums appropriated.

Amendments or motions to recommit that lay down conditions on the use of the money that will clearly and indisputably affect the extent of Federal spending.

Passage of appropriation bills for programs without permanent authorization, like Mutual Security.

● **AUTHORIZATION BILLS** -- These measures generally grant authority for an activity, set the limits on its extent or duration or cost, but do not themselves provide the money to carry it out. Since Congress is under no obligation to appropriate the money to carry out such activities, votes on this type of authorization bill are excluded from the study. Certain authorizations, however, are to some extent self-financing. Either they carry authority to borrow money from the Treasury, or involve a clear obligation by Congress to appropriate money at a later date, as for the farm price support program or pay raise measures. Measures affecting payments from trust funds, as for the highway program and social security, likewise influence directly the total Federal outlay. On such types of authorizations only, votes are included on:

Amendments to reduce or increase the program's scope. Motions to pass or recommit (kill) the authorization, or to recommit with instructions to increase or decrease the scope of the authorization.

Motions or amendments to insert or delete specific limits on the authorization.

● **VOTES EXCLUDED** -- Votes to pass, recommit or amend ordinary authorizations whose execution must await later appropriations.

Passage votes on routine, annual appropriations bills.

Motions to recommit appropriations bills without instructions.

Amendments whose effect on Federal spending is subject to substantial doubt and disagreement.

Measures relating to Federal revenues, rather than to Federal expenditures.

Motions and rules preliminary to consideration of Economy Support votes.

● **FAILURES TO VOTE** -- The tabulation of Economy Voting scores is based only on "yea" and "nay" votes, on the ground that only these votes affect the outcome of the roll call. Failures to vote lower both Economy Support and Economy Opposition scores. Most failures to vote are based on valid reasons, such as absence because of illness or official business. (For absences, see Weekly Report p. 1363)

● **WEIGHTING** -- There is no effort on the part of CQ to weight the individual votes. All Economy Voting roll calls have equal statistical weight in this study, even though the amount of money involved in the votes differs widely. No attempt is made to judge whether the vote was one of "bad" or "good" economy, whether it was "real" or "false" economy. On many of the votes, the exact amount of money at stake cannot be determined, and any system of differential weighting would make the analysis less objective and, by the same token, less useful.

Economy Support - Opposition Scores

Senate Economy Voting - 1959 & 85th Congress

1. ECONOMY SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 68 economy-issue roll calls in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 68 economy-issue roll calls in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. ECONOMY SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 70 economy-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 70 economy-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

* Not eligible for all 68 economy-issue roll calls in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

-- Not a Senator in 1958.

† Score as Member of House of Representatives in 85th Congress.

																				ECONOMY VOTING				
1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1959 & 85th CONGRESS					1 2 3 4				
ALABAMA					INDIANA					NEBRASKA										SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hill	18	75	24	74	Hartke	15	68	--	--	Curtis	84	15	69	24						Johnston	31	68	39	56
Sparkman	16	74	24	69	Capehart	34	47	34	37	Hruska	75	16	47	27						Thurmond	82	18	64	36
ALASKA					IOWA					NEVADA										SOUTH DAKOTA				
Bartlett	21	71	--	--	Hickenlooper	57	35	41	54	Bible	29	60	43	51						Case	50	28	39	43
Gruening	31	57	--	--	Martin	53	37	40	56	Cannon	31	69	--	--						Mundt	56	41	31	63
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE										TENNESSEE				
Hayden	19	75	24	71	Carlson	49	37	37	54	Bridges	43	29	34	21						Gore	10	75	13	63
Goldwater	68	4	50	32	Schoeppel	60	21	39	44	Cotton	66	32	43	44						Kefauver	7	79	14	76
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY										TEXAS				
Fulbright	15	65	21	53	Cooper	35	56	20	71	Williams	9	85	--	--						Johnson	9	88	20	74
McClellan	54	31	37	40	Morton	53	35	37	60	Case	43	49	21	79						Yarborough	12	81	21	47
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO										UTAH				
Engle	22	72	14†	71†	Ellender	35	49	53	40	Anderson	19	60	37	39						Moss	29	60	--	--
Kuchel	38	47	30	67	Long	22	56	39	49	Chavez	22	49	26	36						Bennett	53	26	39	53
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW YORK										VERMONT				
Carroll	6	90	10	84	Muskie	13	74	--	--	Javits	32	65	10	79						Aiken	41	50	20	17
Allott	49	46	30	69	Smith	34	66	39	61	Keating	51	49	51†	41†						Prouty	50	44	32†	59†
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA										VIRGINIA				
Dodd	7	82	--	--	Beall	37	44	34	63	Ervin	49	46	34	41						Byrd	75	6	56	10
Bush	65	31	46	47	Butler	62	26	47	24	Jordan	40	49	44	48						Robertson	69	29	64	20
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA										WASHINGTON				
Frear	41	40	53	30	Kennedy	6	71	13	74	Langer	28	59	19	49						Jackson	6	93	10	80
Williams	84	12	73	27	Saltonstall	54	38	44	49	Young	49	43	39	44						Magnuson	18	71	29	59
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					OHIO										WEST VIRGINIA				
Holland	47	49	24	47	Hart	12	87	--	--	Lausche	66	34	60	34						Byrd	19	79	25†	64†
Smathers	37	46	21	61	McNamara	6	90	10	76	Young	22	75	--	--						Randolph	10	79	--	--
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA										WISCONSIN				
Russell	51	29	51	44	Humphrey	7	82	4	73	Kerr	28	62	44	44						Proxmire	22	74	16	84
Talmadge	60	35	44	40	McCarthy	9	74	5†	80†	Monroney	10	78	17	54						Wiley	32	41	14	77
HAWAII					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON										WYOMING				
Long	0*	70*	--	--	Eastland	53	31	40	44	Morse	16	81	26	66						McGee	13	78	--	--
Fong	30*	70*	--	--	Stennis	62	37	51	49	Neuberger	10	72	10	89						O'Mahoney	1	19	20	37
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA														
Church	24	62	13	74	Hennings	6	78	6	51	Clark	16	81	14	79										
Duovsbak	75	24	66	34	Symington	6	85	9	80	Scott	38	59	19	51										
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND														
Douglas	34	62	23	74	Mansfield	15	81	24	61	Green	12	72	13	73										
Dirksen	63	29	41	54	Murray	7	41	9	61	Pastore	15	76	17	79										

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Economy Support - Opposition Scores

House Economy Voting - 1959 & 85th Congress

1. ECONOMY SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 29 economy-issue roll calls in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 29 economy-issue roll calls in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. ECONOMY SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 59 economy-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 59 economy-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

* Not eligible for all 29 economy-issue roll calls in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

-- Not a Representative in 1958.

1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4				
ALABAMA					25 Kasem 0 93 -- --					HAWAII					ECONOMY VOTING 1959 & 85th CONGRESS				
3 Andrews 41 45 56 41					17 King 0 100 7 92					AL Inouye 0* 100* -- --									
1 Boykin 10 59 29 44					26 Roosevelt 0 93 8 76					IDAHO									
7 Elliott 7 79 14 83					21 Hiestand 79 10 68 12					1 Post 17 83 17 83									
2 Grant 21 79 41 37					22 Holt 72 17 54 29					2 Budge 79 17 88 10									
9 Huddleston 14 86 32 68					18 Hosmer 69 21 47 49					ILLINOIS									
8 Jones 7 90 10 90					16 Jackson 41 17 53 31					25 Gray 10 79 24 71									
5 Rains 7 90 7 65					24 Lipscomb 79 17 73 25					21 Mack 0 97 20 78									
4 Roberts 7 83 22 71					15 McDonough 72 3 54 32					24 Price 0 100 3 97									
6 Selden 21 79 35 65					20 Smith 79 3 78 17					23 Shipley 7 83 -- --									
ALASKA					COLORADO					16 Allen 86 3 78 20									
AL Rivers 0 93 -- --					4 Aspinall 3 86 12 59					17 Arends 69 31 53 44									
ARIZONA					2 Johnson 0 83 -- --					19 Chiperfield 62 31 54 32									
2 Udall 3 93 14 73					1 Rogers 3 97 19 78					14 Hoffman 83 14 -- --									
1 Rhodes 69 31 47 37					3 Chenoweth 41 59 39 59					15 Mason 76 0 53 3									
ARKANSAS					CONNECTICUT					18 Michel 79 7 68 25					IOWA				
5 Alford 34 52 -- --					2 Bowles 0 90 -- --					20 Simpson 69 24 -- --					4 Carter 7 59 -- --				
1 Gathings 52 48 41 59					1 Daddario 3 86 -- --					22 Springer 55 45 37 61					6 Coad 3 72 12 73				
4 Harris 31 69 31 64					3 Giaimo 0 97 -- --					Chicago-Cook County					5 Smith 7 93 -- --				
2 Mills 14 86 42 56					4 Irwin 10 90 -- --					12 Boyle 3 97 31 69					2 Wolf 7 93 -- --				
6 Norrell 55 45 39 59					AL Kowalski 3 93 -- --					1 Dawson 0 90 3 61					3 Gross 83 17 73 24				
3 Trimble 3 97 14 78					5 Monagan 10 76 -- --					5 Luczynski 3 86 15 73					8 Hoeven 79 21 49 36				
CALIFORNIA					DELAWARE					7 Libonati 0 100 14 86					7 Jensen 66 28 73 22				
7 Cohelan 0 90 -- --					AL McDowell 3 97 -- --					3 Murphy 3 97 -- --					1 Schuengel 66 34 34 65				
14 Hagen 3 86 15 83					FLORIDA					6 O'Brien 0 100 15 85					KANSAS				
2 Johnson 0 100 -- --					2 Bennett 41 59 35 65					2 O'Hara 0 100 15 85					5 Breeding 10 90 19 71				
11 McFall 7 93 8 88					4 Fascell 10 90 20 68					11 Pucinski 0 100 -- --					2 George 14 86 -- --				
1 Miller (C.W.) 0 100 -- --					7 Haley 62 38 68 31					8 Rostenkowski 0 83 -- --					3 Hargis 21 79 -- --				
8 Miller (G.P.) 0 83 3 68					5 Herlong 38 45 56 41					9 Yates 7 93 17 78					1 Avery 62 38 39 58				
3 Moss 0 90 8 88					8 Matthews 34 66 32 65					13 Church 72 28 68 32					4 Rees 83 17 76 24				
29 Saudon 3 90 12 80					6 Rogers 34 66 42 58					10 Collier 79 10 68 27					6 Smith 79 14 76 10				
5 Shelley 3 62 5 65					3 Sikes 34 38 32 53					4 Derwinski 55 24 -- --					KENTUCKY				
27 Sheppard 7 72 14 59					1 Cramer 62 31 53 42					INDIANA					3 Burke 3 93 -- --				
12 Sisk 0 93 12 88					GEORGIA					11 Barr 24 69 -- --					4 Chelf 14 76 31 64				
6 Baldwin 21 79 22 78					8 Blitch 21 62 39 44					3 Brademas 3 97 -- --					2 Natcher 21 79 10 90				
10 Gubser 48 28 36 51					10 Brown 21 79 34 66					8 Denton 14 62 12 85					7 Perkins 0 90 5 93				
4 Maillard 31 45 39 36					5 Davis 59 38 56 31					10 Harmon 24 66 -- --					5 Spence 0 86 12 80				
13 Teague 55 24 56 39					4 Flynt 66 28 64 29					9 Hogan 21 72 -- --					1 Stubblefield 3 90 -- --				
28 Utt 86 7 76 10					3 Forrester 38 55 47 46					1 Madden 7 93 17 80					6 Watts 7 83 15 76				
30 Wilson 59 24 36 32					9 Landrum 34 48 42 41					5 Roush 21 79 -- --					8 Siler 59 24 56 24				
9 Younger 72 17 56 41					7 Mitchell 21 72 38 52					6 Wampler 17 79 -- --					LOUISIANA				
Los Angeles County					2 Pilcher 17 69 19 64					4 Adair 62 24 69 24					2 Boggs 7 83 17 71				
23 Doyle 0 100 7 66					1 Preston 17 45 17 44					7 Bray 62 28 41 47					4 Brooks 31 62 39 47				
19 Holifield 0 69 8 73					6 Vinson 10 79 20 64					2 Halleck 66 28 41 42					1 Hebert 10 72 37 36				
															8 McSween 48 41 -- --				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	10	38	17	49	NEBRASKA					7 Lennon	48	45	47	41	6 McMillan	38	52	53	39
5 Passman	28	55	20	69	3 Brock	34	66	--	--	5 Scott	38	48	51	44	2 Riley	38	55	39	54
7 Thompson	14	38	37	39	4 McGinley	34	66	--	--	11 Whitener	45	48	47	41	1 Rivers	28	62	39	39
3 Willis	28	62	44	44	2 Cunningham	90	10	54	41	10 Jonas	86	14	75	25	SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver	62	31	75	25	NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern	0	90	12	85
2 Coffin	7	93	8	78	NEVADA					AL Burdick	0	93	--	--	2 Berry	83	10	66	31
1 Oliver	0	100	--	--	AL Baring	14	62	24	58	AL Short	79	10	--	--	TENNESSEE				
3 McIntire	69	21	49	31	NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass	21	76	32	61
MARYLAND					2 Bass	62	31	47	34	9 Ashley	10	79	12	78	9 Davis	0	83	10	49
2 Brewster	14	79	--	--	1 Merrow	3	93	19	71	11 Cook	14	83	--	--	8 Everett	31	69	29	62
4 Fallon	14	79	27	58	NEW JERSEY					20 Feighan	14	79	19	78	4 Ewins	7	66	10	76
6 Foley	0	100	--	--	11 Addonizio	3	90	19	78	18 Hays	7	55	15	51	3 Frazier	10	86	34	64
7 Friedel	3	97	12	75	14 Daniels	0	100	--	--	19 Kirwan	17	83	14	73	5 Loser	3	62	39	47
3 Garmatz	7	66	10	80	13 Gallagher	0	100	--	--	17 Levering	17	83	--	--	7 Murray	72	14	61	25
1 Johnson	7	72	--	--	10 Rodino	3	97	17	80	10 Moeller	17	62	--	--	2 Baker	34	59	44	42
5 Lankford	10	90	17	78	4 Thompson	3	93	8	86	6 Vacancy	--	--	--	--	1 Reece	76	14	32	32
MASSACHUSETTS					3 Auchincloss	69	17	39	53	21 Vanik	14	86	22	68	TEXAS				
2 Boland	24	76	19	73	1 Cabill	55	45	--	--	14 Ayres	48	48	53	41	3 Beckworth	7	93	27	73
13 Burke	7	93	--	--	8 Canfield	10	24	25	75	13 Baumbart	31	24	36	39	2 Brooks	7	93	31	69
4 Donohue	0	93	10	78	6 Dwyer	41	59	29	69	8 Betts	66	24	73	25	17 Burleson	55	45	59	41
7 Lane	0	100	25	71	5 Frelinghuysen	48	38	32	54	22 Bolton	48	31	47	44	22 Casey	38	41	--	--
8 Macdonald	10	76	27	56	2 Glenn	45	24	33	43	16 Bow	79	10	59	20	7 Dowdy	62	38	64	29
12 McCormack	0	93	5	66	9 Osmer	62	31	32	61	7 Brown	76	17	68	32	21 Fisher	48	45	61	36
11 O'Neill	0	97	10	71	12 Wallbauer	31	45	--	--	12 Devine	86	7	--	--	13 Ikard	7	93	39	58
3 Philbin	0	83	10	76	7 Widnall	59	38	29	64	15 Henderson	79	21	75	17	20 Kilday	10	86	25	73
6 Bates	69	31	64	36	NEW MEXICO					2 Hess	62	14	56	29	15 Kilgore	41	59	61	37
1 Conte	52	48	--	--	AL Montoya	3	90	15	63	5 Latta	83	17	--	--	19 Mahon	48	52	42	46
10 Curtis	59	41	41	53	AL Morris	10	90	--	--	4 McCulloch	76	24	65	24	1 Patman	17	79	19	76
9 Keith	72	28	--	--	NEW YORK					23 Minsball	76	7	71	22	11 Poage	24	48	47	47
14 Martin	38	14	42	46	41 Dulski	17	79	--	--	3 Schenck	62	38	58	42	4 Rayburn				
5 Rogers	17	79	17	78	30 O'Brien	10	59	10	61	1 Scherer	90	10	64	12	18 Rogers	34	62	47	46
MICHIGAN					32 Stratton	28	72	--	--	OKLAHOMA					16 Rutherford	28	72	58	42
7 O'Hara	7	93	--	--	27 Barry	59	31	--	--	3 Albert	3	86	12	85	6 Teague	34	62	39	32
12 Bennett	59	38	29	61	3 Becker	69	28	53	25	2 Edmondson	0	93	14	73	8 Thomas	34	66	54	39
8 Bentley	69	17	46	22	2 Derounian	72	21	59	31	5 Jarman	24	76	27	65	9 Thompson	17	83	41	54
18 Broomfield	52	41	29	68	26 Dooley	48	34	37	36	6 Morris	14	83	12	76	10 Thornberry	14	86	24	65
10 Cederberg	83	14	76	17	33 Kilburn	52	14	42	14	4 Steed	28	66	25	66	12 Wright	10	90	31	69
6 Chamberlain	62	38	53	46	40 Miller	45	31	37	24	1 Belcher	69	28	65	29	14 Young	21	79	36	54
5 Ford	55	24	54	46	39 Ostertag	66	34	47	46	OREGON					5 Alger	90	3	76	5
9 Griffin	62	38	34	59	42 Pillion	59	17	56	32	3 Green	3	79	14	83	UTAH				
4 Hoffman	62	7	73	10	34 Pirnie	59	41	--	--	4 Porter	3	76	8	83	2 King	10	90	--	--
3 Jobansen	93	7	81	17	43 Goodell	47*	47*	--	--	2 Ullman	0	93	12	86	1 Dixon	52	34	54	46
11 Knox	66	34	56	42	35 Riehlman	59	31	44	41	1 Norblad	31	52	42	36	VERMONT				
2 Meador	66	24	47	41	37 Robison	62	34	43	48	PENNSYLVANIA					AL Meyer	7	93	--	--
Detroit-Wayne County					28 St. George	59	14	42	41	25 Clark	0	100	15	75	VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs	0	83	8	54	36 Taber	69	17	31	24	21 Dent	10	72	10	81	4 Abbin	76	24	68	22
15 Dingell	0	90	14	81	31 Taylor	38	10	74	20	11 Flood	17	72	3	88	1 Downing	28	52	--	--
7 Griffiths	7	93	19	75	1 Wainwright	45	48	37	31	30 Holland	0	93	8	85	3 Gary	55	45	54	44
16 Lesinski	0	90	17	73	38 Weis	62	28	--	--	28 Moorhead	3	97	--	--	2 Hardy	21	72	37	56
1 Machrowicz	7	79	12	76	29 Wharton	83	7	65	22	26 Morgan	0	93	8	85	7 Harrison	66	34	65	25
14 Rabaut	17	62	14	83	New York City					10 Prokop	0	100	--	--	9 Jennings	21	79	44	49
MINNESOTA					8 Anfuso	0	55	8	49	19 Quigley	7	93	--	--	8 Smith	79	14	73	24
8 Blatnik	0	90	8	78	24 Buckley	0	45	3	25	14 Rhodes	0	100	10	90	5 Tuck	76	24	76	20
4 Karth	3	97	--	--	11 Celler	0	86	7	75	15 Walter	0	83	12	46	10 Broyhill	31	41	56	41
6 Marshall	41	45	20	76	7 Delaney	3	90	15	76	17 Busb	59	34	42	47	6 Poff	86	14	78	22
3 Wier	0	93	17	81	23 Dollinger	0	90	10	73	29 Corbett	31	69	29	66	WASHINGTON				
7 Andersen	72	21	61	31	19 Farbstein	0	83	7	64	8 Curtin	28	62	39	61	7 Magnuson	14	83	14	76
1 Quie	59	34	32	68	22 Healey	0	93	7	73	9 Dague	62	24	56	34	5 Horan	48	41	27	64
5 Judd	55	45	29	69	6 Holtzman	3	97	5	27	12 Fenton	52	48	32	64	3 Mack	66	21	59	32
9 Langen	62	38	--	--	10 Kelly	3	97	15	69	27 Fulton	24	76	12	78	4 May	41	41	--	--
2 Nelsen	66	34	--	--	9 Keogh	3	69	8	71	23 Gavin	45	45	32	59	1 Pelly	59	34	32	66
MISSISSIPPI					13 Multer	3	93	7	73	24 Kearns	17	59	27	65	6 Tolleson	41	45	20	68
1 Abernethy	52	45	66	32	16 Powell	0	55	3	39	13 Lafore	72	21	38	57	2 Westland	41	34	44	47
6 Colmer	59	38	56	15	14 Rooney	14	83	8	83	7 Milliken	66	34	--	--	WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith	14	76	27	71	18 Santangelo	3	90	8	80	16 Mamma	72	14	65	24	3 Bailey	21	76	22	68
2 Whitten	66	28	54	42	20 Teller	0	86	5	75	22 Saylor	62	31	34	58	4 Hechler	10	90	--	--
4 Williams	52	45	61	29	21 Zelenko	0	83	7	68	18 Simpson	66	14	56	29	5 Kee	0	90	12	75
5 Winstead	55	38	61	29	5 Bosch	86	7	65	29	20 Van Zandt	38	62	27	71	6 Slack	7	93	--	--
MISSOURI					12 Dorn	31	62	32	58	Philadelphia					2 Staggers	0	100	17	69
5 Bolling	0	83	8	83	25 Fino	31	55	34	42	1 Barrett	0	86	5	76	1 Moore	45	52	39	53
7 Brown	10	66	29	66	4 Halpern	24	76	--	--	3 Byrne	0	100	7	81	WISCONSIN				
9 Cannon	48	38	46	53	17 Lindsay	38	62	--	--	2 Granahan	0	97	8	86	1 Flynn	3	97	--	--
8 Carnahan	3	86	5	69	15 Ray	79	21	65	35	5 Green	0	90	8	71	9 Johnson	0	100	15	81
4 Randall	4*	96*	--	--	NORTH CAROLINA					4 Nix	0	100	10	90	2 Kastenmeier	3	97	--	--
6 Hull	45	55	37	61	9 Alexander	62	38	54	39	6 Toll	0	100	--	--	5 Reuss	0	100	10	90
10 Jones	28	38	47	37	3 Barden	31	34	37	14	RHODE ISLAND					4 Zablocki	3	97	10	83
1 Karsten	0	100	5	95	1 Bonner	14	79	44	49	2 Fogarty	10	68	8	76	8 Byrnes	76	24	68	31
11 Maulder	14	76	31	56	4 Cooley	7	79	25	59	1 Forand	10	90	8	83	7 Laird	69	17	69	19
3 Sullivan	14	86	8	85	6 Durham	3	76	32	53	SOUTH CAROLINA					10 O'Konski	45	45	34	65
2 Curtis	76	10	66	17	2 Fountain	31	69	37	59	4 Ashmore	59	41	58	41	6 Van Pelt	62	7	68	22
MONTANA					12 Hall	34	28	--	--	3 Dorn	52	45	58	39	3 Withrow	28	10	36	59
2 Anderson	0	90	7	56	8 Kitchin	52	48	56	42	5 Hemphill	31	52	53	42	WYOMING				
1 Metcalf	0	97	7	92											AL Thomson	69	31	71	29

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

97 ROLL-CALL VOTES MEASURING CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING SENTIMENT

Following is a list of the 97 roll-call votes in the Senate and House in 1959 that Congressional Quarterly used in measuring economy sentiment among Members of Congress. Votes were selected on the basis of the Ground Rules described on page 1460. No attempt was made to judge whether the issue was one of "good" or "bad" economy or of "real" or "false" economy, nor was any attempt made to evaluate the votes according to the amounts involved.

SENATE VOTES

Listed below are the 68 roll-call votes of 1959 in the Senate that directly involved Federal spending. The votes are grouped according to the outcome -- victory or defeat for the spending proposals involved. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in chronological order by CQ roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1959 Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each member.

Senate -- Decrease Spending (13)

RC 10, S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to provide \$450 million annually in fiscal years 1959 through 1962 for urban renewal. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30), Feb. 5, 1959. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 254.

RC 11, S 57. Monroney (D Okla.)-Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to keep the GI loan interest rate at 4.75 percent, instead of raising it to 5.25 percent, and to give the Federal National Mortgage Assn. \$1 billion in additional mortgage-buying authority. Rejected 27-58 (D 25-30; R 2-28), Feb. 5. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 255.

RC 29, HR 5640. Extend until July 1, 1959, certain provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to extend all provisions of the Act until July 1, 1960. Rejected 38-49 (D 37-20; R 1-29), March 25. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 484.

RC 65, S 1968. A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to provide price supports of 85 percent of parity, rather than the bill's 80 percent, to wheat farmers reducing acreage by 20 percent. Rejected 30-48 (D 25-26; R 5-22), May 22. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 737.

RC 70, HR 5805. Appropriate \$4,664,027,600 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments in fiscal 1960. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to increase by \$12,469,000 -- to \$377,100,000 -- Internal Revenue Service funds for additional enforcement personnel. Rejected 25-31 (D 22-13; R 3-18), May 28. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 781.

RC 88, HR 7343. Appropriate \$645,668,200 for the Departments of State and Justice in fiscal 1960. Javits (N.Y.) amendment to increase by \$500,000 payments to the U.S. Information Agency's Media Guaranty Fund. Rejected 15-74 (D 6-52; R 9-22), June 23. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 891.

RC 109, S 1451. Mutual Security Act of 1959. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance authorization from \$1.6 billion to \$1.3 billion. Agreed to 52-41 (D 40-19; R 12-22), July 7. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 956.

RC 113, S 1451. Church (D Idaho) amendment to reduce defense support authorization from \$835 million to \$751.5 million. Agreed to 49-43 (D 41-18; R 8-25), July 7. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 958.

RC 122, HR 7454. Fiscal 1960 Defense Department appropriation, carrying \$39,594,339,000. Modified Symington (D Mo.) amendment to increase Army procurement funds from \$1,450,000,000 to \$1,683,900,000. Rejected 43-48 (D 40-19; R 3-29), July 13. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 987.

RC 150, S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 55-40 (D 53-10; R 2-30), Aug. 12. (64 "yeas" were required to override). A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1118.

RC 155, HR 7650. Veterans' Pension Act of 1959. Morse (D Ore.) amendment providing flat payments of \$75 and \$90 monthly to World War I veterans in lieu of the sliding scale of benefits provided in the bill. Rejected 14-79 (D 12-49; R 2-30), Aug. 13. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1152.

RC 162, S 2539. Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill). Bennett (R Utah) amendment to delete a section requiring the Defense Department to buy up Wherry rental housing for the military where there is no Capehart military housing. Agreed to 56-39 (D 28-34; R 28-5), Aug. 18. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1153.

RC 188, S 2539. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 58-36 (D 52-9; R 6-27), Sept. 4. (63 "yeas" were required to override.) A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1267.

Senate -- Increase Spending (55)

RC 6, S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Capehart (R Ind.) substitute for the Democratic-sponsored housing bill, cutting the total authorization by \$1.3 billion. Rejected 32-58 (D 7-51; R 25-7), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 254.

RC 7, S 57. Capehart amendment to delete authorization for 35,000 public housing units. Rejected 37-50 (D 13-43; R 24-7), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 254.

RC 8, S 57. Capehart amendment to reduce authority for additional public housing units to 17,500 units. Rejected 39-53 (D 16-46; R 23-7), Feb. 5. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 254.

RC 9, S 57. Capehart amendment to substitute the Administration's revised urban renewal provisions, calling for a six-year \$1.5 billion program and reduced Federal participation. Rejected 34-56 (D 14-47; R 20-9), Feb. 5. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 254.

RC 12, S 57. Passage of the amended bill, authorizing \$2.7 billion in loans and grants for housing over a six-year period. Passed 60-28 (D 47-10; R 13-18), Feb. 5. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 255.

RC 13, S 1. Federal Airport Act of 1959, authorizing grants of \$465 million to communities for airport construction projects in fiscal years 1960-63. Schoepel (R Kan.) substitute to continue existing program of \$63 million a year in grants. Rejected 35-53 (D 7-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 264.

RC 15, S 1. Morton (R Ky.) amendment to reduce the annual authorization for projects in the U.S. from \$95 million to \$65 million, and to reduce the Federal Aviation Agency's discretionary fund from \$65 million to \$30 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 8-47; R 29-1), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 264.

RC 16, S 1. Passage of the bill. Passed 63-22 (D 51-5; R 12-17), Feb. 6. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 264.

RC 24, S 1094. To increase U.S. subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank by \$1,375,000,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively. Passed 73-10 (D 48-5; R 25-5), March 19. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 449.

RC 25, S 722. Authorize Federal loans and grants totaling \$389.5 million for redevelopment of economically depressed industrial and rural areas. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute the Administration's program authorizing \$53 million for industrial development loans only. Rejected 43-52 (D 14-47; R 29-5), March 23. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 484.

RC 26, S 722. Scott (R Pa.) amendment to substitute language authorizing Federal loans totaling \$200 million for rural and industrial areas. Rejected 24-70 (D 3-58; R 21-12), March 23. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 484.

RC 28, S 722. Passage of the bill. Passed 49-46 (D 45-16; R 4-30), March 23. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 484.

RC 30, HR 5640. Extend until July 1, 1959 some provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to extend all provisions of the Act until July 1. Agreed to 52-32 (D 43-13; R 9-19), March 25. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 464.

RC 54, HR 5916. Second supplemental appropriation bill granting \$2,843,902,805 in fiscal 1959 funds for various Federal agencies. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to delete \$283,550 earmarked for furnishings in the new Senate Office Building. Rejected 34-55 (D 19-39; R 15-16), April 29. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 620.

RC 55, HR 5916. Douglas amendment to delete \$4 million for extension of the Senate subway system. Rejected 39-43 (D 24-31; R 15-12), April 29. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 620.

RC 56, HR 5916, Ellender (D La.) amendment to cut the Development Loan Fund appropriation from \$200 million to \$100 million. Rejected 24-54 (D 18-33; R 6-21), April 30. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 620.

RC 66, S 1968, A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to repeal all agricultural price support programs and freeze farm surpluses currently held by the Government. Rejected 5-69 (D 1-49; R 4-20), May 22. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 737.

RC 72, HR 7175, Department of Agriculture appropriation for fiscal 1960. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the calendar 1960 advance authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program from \$250 million to \$100 million. Rejected 26-51 (D 5-42; R 21-9), June 2. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 784.

RC 73, HR 7175, Williams amendment to reduce the calendar 1960 advance authorization for the soil bank conservation reserve program from \$475 million to \$375 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 12-41; R 25-7), June 3. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 784.

RC 80, HR 7349, Appropriate \$715,328,500 for the Commerce Department and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce to 2,265 (from the proposed 2,600) the number of ship voyages for which the Federal Maritime Board could contract to pay ship operating subsidies. Rejected 23-42 (D 6-37; R 17-5), June 17. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 845.

RC 81, HR 7349, Committee amendment increasing to 2,600 -- from the House approved 2,040 -- the number of subsidized voyages. Agreed to 43-22 (D 38-5; R 5-17), June 17. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 845.

RC 82, HR 7349, Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to delete \$1,250,000 for payment to shipowners for designing two superliners. Rejected 20-42 (D 5-35; R 15-7), June 17. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 845.

RC 86, S 57, Housing Act of 1959, authorizing \$1.4 billion for various programs. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 56-31 (D 48-8; R 8-23), June 22. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 891.

RC 91, HR 6769, Appropriate \$4,056,746,581 for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal 1960. Dirksen (R Ill.) mot. on to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with a total figure not exceeding the \$3,691,685,581 budget request. Rejected 26-70 (D 2-60; R 24-10), June 24. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 894.

RC 93, HR 7176, Appropriate \$13,568,500 for the Executive Office of the President and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for the White House Office and the Bureau of the Budget by \$300,000. Rejected 5-75 (D 5-49; R 0-26), June 24. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 894.

RC 99, HR 7523, Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959. Long (D La.) amendments to increase Federal public assistance payments to the states. Agreed to 42-36 (D 36-16; R 6-20), June 25. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 927.

RC 107, S 1451, Mutual Security Act of 1959. Ellender (D La.) amendment to authorize appropriation of \$700 million for the Development Loan Fund instead of \$2 billion for two years. Rejected 30-50 (D 20-34; R 10-16), July 2. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 956.

RC 108, S 1451, Ellender amendment to reduce military assistance authorization from \$1.6 billion to \$1,050,000,000. Rejected 38-55 (D 29-30; R 9-25), July 7. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 956.

RC 110, S 1451, Ellender amendment to reduce defense support authorization from \$835 million to \$600 million. Rejected 40-53 (D 28-31; R 12-22), July 7. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 956.

RC 114, S 1451, Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce special assistance authorization from \$244,620,000 to \$200,000,000. Rejected 40-51 (D 31-27; R 9-24), July 8. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 957.

RC 115, S 1451, Modified Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce authorization for the President's contingency fund from \$180 million to \$150 million. Rejected 38-52 (D 32-25; R 6-27), July 8. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 957.

RC 118, HR 7500, Mutual Security Act of 1959 (House bill as amended by Senate), authorizing \$3,543,320,000 in fiscal 1960 funds. Passage of the bill. Passed 65-26 (D 39-18; R 26-8), July 8. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 958.

RC 120, HR 7509, Fiscal 1960 Public Works bill, appropriating \$1,256,836,300. Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit the bill

with instructions to reduce it to the \$1,176,677,000 budget request. Rejected 17-72 (D 5-52; R 12-20), July 9. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 986.

RC 123, HR 7454, Fiscal 1960 Defense Department appropriation bill. Thurmond (D S.C.) amendment to reduce from \$100 million to \$80 million funds for the Military Air Transport Service to hire supplementary air carriers. Rejected 46-46 (D 24-36; R 22-10), July 14. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 987.

RC 128, S 2162, A bill to provide a comprehensive health insurance plan for civilian employees of the Federal Government. Passed 81-4 (D 55-0; R 26-4), July 16. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1018.

RC 129, S 1138, A bill to establish a program of readjustment benefits for veterans entering the armed services between Feb. 1, 1955 and July 1, 1963. Long (D La.) amendment providing a grant program for non-college training and a combined grant-loan program for college training. Agreed to 49-39 (D 49-10; R 0-29), July 21. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1018.

RC 130, S 1138, Passage of the bill. Passed 57-31 (D 48-10; R 9-21), July 21. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1018.

RC 140, HR 7040, Independent Offices Appropriation for fiscal 1960. Adoption of the conference report. Young (D Ohio) motion that the Senate recede from its amendment to increase by \$15 million House-approved funds for Federal contributions to the states for civil defense. Rejected 12-71 (D 12-39; R 0-32), July 30. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1082.

RC 141, HR 7040, Magnuson (D Wash.) motion that the Senate insist on its amendment increasing by \$15 million Federal contributions for civil defense and request a further conference with the House. Agreed to 76-8 (D 44-8; R 32-0), July 30. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1082.

RC 153, S 812, A bill to create a 150,000 member Federal Youth Conservation Corps. Passed 47-45 (D 45-15; R 2-30), Aug. 13. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1152.

RC 154, HR 7650, Veterans' Pension Act of 1959. Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to cancel cuts made by the Senate Finance Committee and substitute the more liberal provisions approved by the House. Agreed to 75-20 (D 55-8; R 20-12), Aug. 13. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1152.

RC 156, HR 7650, Passage of the bill. Passed 86-6 (D 58-2; R 28-4), Aug. 13. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1152.

RC 158, S 2539, Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill). Robertson (D Va.) amendment to eliminate a \$50-million college loan fund for construction of non-dormitory facilities. Rejected 40-53 (D 11-50; R 29-3), Aug. 17. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1153.

RC 161, S 2539, Frear (D Del.) amendment to cut public housing units authorized in the bill from 37,000 to 25,000. Rejected 40-51 (D 16-43; R 24-8), Aug. 17. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1153.

RC 163, S 2539, Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill.) Bennett (R Utah) amendment to recommit the bill. Rejected 28-67 (D 6-56; R 22-11), Aug. 18. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1154.

RC 164, S 2539, Passage of the bill. Passed 71-24 (D 55-7; R 16-17), Aug. 18. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1154.

RC 189, S 1748, Extend for one year the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480). Senate Agriculture Committee amendment to extend for three years, instead of one, Titles I and II of the Act. Agreed to 47-38 (D 32-23; R 15-15), Sept. 4. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1267.

RC 201, HR 8609, Passage of the Senate version of the House-passed bill to extend PL 480. Passed 68-14 (D 44-7; R 24-7), Sept. 7. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1269.

RC 204, HR 9105, Revised fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill, retaining 67 projects not requested in the budget. Passage of the bill. Passed 73-15 (D 55-1; R 18-14), Sept. 8. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1274.

RC 205, S 2654, Housing Act of 1959 (third version of an omnibus bill authorizing \$1 billion). Passed 86-7 (D 54-5; R 32-2), Sept. 9. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1274.

RC 207, HR 3610, Amend the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act to raise the annual ceiling on Federal grants for construction of sewage plants from \$50 million to \$80 million. Passed 61-27 (D 48-8; R 13-19), Sept. 9. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1274.

RC 208, HR 9105, Revised fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 72-23 (D 60-2; R 12-21), Sept. 10. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1274.

RC 211, HR 8385. Senate version of the Mutual Security appropriation bill, appropriating \$3,281,813,000 for mutual security in fiscal 1960 and \$410,449,137 for various Federal agencies. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance funds from \$1.3 billion to \$1.2 billion. Rejected 37-53 (D 30-30; R 7-23), Sept. 12. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1291.

RC 214, HR 8385. Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, and appropriate \$500,000 to it. Agreed to 71-18 (D 43-17; R 28-1), Sept. 14. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1291.

RC 215, HR 8385. Passage of the bill. Passed 64-25 (D 41-19; R 23-6), Sept. 14. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1291.

HOUSE VOTES

Listed below are the 29 roll-call votes of 1959 in the House that directly involved Federal spending. The votes are grouped according to the outcome -- victory or defeat for the spending proposals involved. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in chronological order by CQ roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1959 Weekly Report vote charts, which record the votes of each Member.

House -- Decrease Spending (4)

RC 21, S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Thomas (D Texas) amendment to make all additional funds authorized in the bill available only upon enactment of pertinent appropriation bills. Agreed to 222-201 (D 80-194; R 142-7), May 21. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 710.

RC 32, HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works Appropriation bill. Johnson (D Wis.) amendment to add \$75,000 for a flood control project on the Eau Claire River, Wis. Rejected 192-205 (D 185-70; R 7-135), June 9. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 810.

RC 61, HR 7040. Independent Offices appropriation for fiscal 1960. Thomas (D Texas) motion that the House disagree, for the second time, to a Senate amendment providing \$25 million, instead of the \$10 million approved by the House, for Federal contributions to the states for the civil defense program. Motion agreed to 241-167 (D 138-125; R 103-42), Aug. 14. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1148.

RC 74, HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works Appropriation bill, including funds for 67 projects not in the budget. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 274-138 (D 263-6; R 11-132), Sept. 2. (275 "yeas" were required to override.) A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1232.

House -- Increase Spending (25)

RC 2, HR 2256. Veterans' housing bill, increasing by \$300 million the authorization for direct housing loans, and raising the interest rate ceiling on both guaranteed and direct GI housing loans from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent. Teague (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the additional direct loan authority. Rejected 123-277 (D 2-257; R 121-20), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 252.

RC 3, HR 2256. Passage of the bill. Passed 310-89 (D 257-1; R 53-88), Feb. 4. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 252.

RC 9, HR 1011. Authorizing \$297 million in Federal grants for airport construction during the four years ending June 30, 1963. Davis (D Ga.) amendment to cut total authorizations by \$97 million. Rejected 194-214 (D 57-209; R 137-5), March 19. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 10, HR 1011. Williams (D Miss.) amendment to provide that no funds authorized by the bill be made available until appropriated by Congress. Rejected 191-216 (D 53-212; R 138-4), March 19. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 11, HR 1011. Passage of the bill. Passed 272-134 (D 242-25; R 30-109), March 19. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 13, HR 4452. Increase U.S. subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank by \$1,375,000,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively. Passed 315-57 (D 211-32; R 104-25), March 25. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 482.

RC 22, S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Kilburn (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute provisions of the Herlong (D Fla.) bill, cutting total housing authorizations to

\$1.3 billion. Rejected 189-234 (D 60-215; R 129-19), May 21. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 710.

RC 23, S 57. Passage of the House committee version of the bill, as amended. Passed 261-160 (D 228-45; R 33-115), May 21. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 710.

RC 25, HR 7343. Appropriate \$651,896,700 for the Departments of State and Justice in fiscal 1960. Gray (D Ill.) amendment to add \$2 million to begin construction of a maximum security Federal penitentiary in the Middle West. Agreed to 266-133 (D 238-22; R 28-111), May 27. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 738.

RC 30, HR 3610. A bill to amend the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act to increase from \$50 million to \$100 million annually the ceiling on Federal grants for sewage plant construction. Passed 255-143 (D 228-28; R 27-115), June 9. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 810.

RC 31, HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill. Passman (D La.) amendment to provide \$500,000 for a water hyacinth eradication program in eight Southern states. Agreed to 199-198 (D 187-69; R 12-129), June 9. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 810.

RC 33, HR 7509. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce by 5 percent each construction item of \$5 million or more. Rejected 149-251 (D 25-233; R 124-18), June 9. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 810.

RC 34, HR 7509. Passage of the bill, which included funds for 51 unbudgeted construction projects. Passed 381-20 (D 258-1; R 123-19), June 9. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 812.

RC 42, HR 7500. Mutual Security Act of 1959, authorizing \$3,542,600,000 in fiscal 1960 funds. Passed 271-142 (D 182-83; R 89-59), June 18. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 848.

RC 45, S 57. Housing Act of 1959, authorizing \$1.4 billion for various programs. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 241-177 (D 222-51; R 19-126), June 23. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 892.

RC 53, HR 7500. Mutual Security Act of 1959. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 258-153 (D 182-86; R 76-67), July 22. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1020.

RC 56, HR 8385. Mutual Security appropriation bill, carrying \$3,186,500,000 for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1960. Passed 279-136 (D 192-78; R 87-58), July 29. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1052.

RC 65, HR 8609. Extend for one year, until Dec. 31, 1960, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Passed 305-53 (D 227-9; R 78-44), Aug. 20. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1150.

RC 68, S 2539. Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill). Hiestand (R Calif.) motion to recommit bill with instructions that it be amended to delete the entire \$50 million loan program for college classroom construction, and to spread the \$550 million urban renewal program over two years instead of one. Rejected 156-231 (D 41-215; R 115-16), Aug. 27. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 1190.

RC 69, S 2539. Passage of the bill. Passed 283-106 (D 229-29; R 54-77), Aug. 27. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1190.

RC 71, S 2162. Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, establishing a health insurance program for Federal employees under which the Government would pay one-half of the cost. Passed 382-4 (D 252-1; R 130-3), Sept. 1. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1232.

RC 82, HR 9105. Revised fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill, making an across-the-board cut of 2.5 percent in funds provided in a vetoed bill (HR 7509), but retaining 67 projects that were not in the President's budget. Passed 304-93 (D 258-4; R 46-89), Sept. 8. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1270.

RC 85, HR 9105. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 280-121 (D 260-5; R 20-116), Sept. 10. (268 "yeas" were required to override.) A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1272.

RC 86, HR 8385. Mutual Security appropriation bill, appropriating \$3,225,813,000 for mutual security in fiscal 1960 and \$400,905,137 for various Federal agencies. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 194-109 (D 132-81; R 62-28), Sept. 15. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1292.

RC 87, HR 8385. Rooney (D N.Y.) motion that the House concur in a Senate amendment extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, to Nov. 8, 1961, and appropriating \$500,000 to it. Agreed to 221-81 (D 141-73; R 80-8), Sept. 15. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 1292.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S NOV. 4 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Nov. 4 press conference, the 74th of his second term, held one week after the 73rd (Weekly Report p. 1449):

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down. In order to confirm some of the things that you have been reading in the papers, I want to give you an announcement, which may be of some interest.

PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY

I am planning to leave Washington on Dec. 4 on a two and a half weeks trip which will take me to nine countries. In response to friendly invitations from the heads of state concerned, I plan to make brief informal visits to Rome, where I hope also to call on His Holiness the Pope, to Ankara, Karachi, Kabul and to be in New Delhi for the inauguration of the American exhibit at the World Agricultural Fair which opens on Dec. 11. From India, I plan to visit Tehran and Athens en route to Paris to the Western summit meeting scheduled for Dec. 19. On my way home from Paris, I shall stop briefly in Rabat. When the detailed schedule of this trip is fixed in consultation with the several governments concerned, I shall of course, make it known to you.

There are three critical dates. Dec. 31 I think it is -- or 4 -- is the very earliest date I could possibly go because there is all of the great work of developing the legislative program and the budget for the coming year. Dec. 11 is critical because that is the day when the Agricultural Fair will open. Dec. 19 is a critical one because that is the day I am to be in Paris. So this doesn't leave a great deal of time for dallying along the way. That is all I have to say. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

PURPOSE OF TOUR

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, I wonder sir, if you could tell us generally your purpose for making such an extensive trip, what you hope to accomplish by it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well first of all no President has ever visited Asia. I don't think it is necessary for me to go into the reasons why Asia is important, not only in view of American interest but as a great portion of the world's population and area. So I should like very much to visit the area, and I think I have expressed before this to you people my ambition to visit India, a nation of 400 million people that is struggling so hard to raise its own standards of living and to realize some of its own ambitions, human ambitions in that line.

Visiting India, it is almost necessary that I -- I mean I would feel it missing a chance if I didn't visit briefly at least some of our friends right in the area: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and of course, en route there are other nations on that route that I am following; there are nations that are great friends of ours. Frankly, I am hoping to build in that region of Asia and I hope in many other parts, a better understanding of the United States and good will for us. I think this is a really -- would be a great thing for us if there can be any success achieved in such a trip.

METHOD OF TRAVEL

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: Mr. President, could you say at this point, sir, whether most of the trip will be in one of the jet planes or would you perhaps take one of the prop planes, or would there be perhaps some sea travel involved?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that it will be largely in jet planes, that is what my schedule is concerned with.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

Q. WILLIAM McGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, many persons contend that secrecy in Government has grown during your Administration. They say this is because the

doctrine of executive privilege has been broadened and abused by some members of the Executive Branch since your May 1954 directive on this subject. Sir, if you could be convinced of this, would you take steps to correct the situation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you say if I could be convinced of it. Frankly, I don't believe it. Now I want to make that very sure Now I have tried --

Q. McGAFFIN: Well, why have --

THE PRESIDENT: I will try to answer your question that you have given.

Q. McGAFFIN: Pardon me.

THE PRESIDENT: I have done my very best to make certain that every department and agency of the United States Government makes available all information that is not obviously detrimental to the national interest if it is disclosed at that time. Sometimes, it is a matter of timing, but I see no reason for secrecy, if it does not damage the United States, and I have tried to follow that policy. It is exactly what I meant when, somewhere about 1954, I put out a directive that gave the criteria by which these things should be measured.

This is a big Government. I have no doubt that errors are made, but that is at least the purpose, my purpose, and I would think that if there are any more questions in detail, that I believe the place to go would be the Attorney General.

STOPOVER FOR REST

Q. GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star: This would seem to be a very strenuous trip you are undertaking, and I wonder if you are likely planning some stop on the trip for some rest, or perhaps before that, of going somewhere for some rest, if you could get it?

THE PRESIDENT: I hope to go a few days sometime during November. I don't know when, but I shall not go so far away that I will not be in complete communication with the Government and all parts of it all the time. Of course, this is -- while it is customary that we do keep that kind of communication, I mean even where visits can be made, in other words, I do not believe I could go any further than Augusta, even if I got a few days, because there will be a lot of work to be done.

MRS. EISENHOWER'S PLANS

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Could you tell us if you are planning to take Mrs. Eisenhower with you on this trip, or perhaps other members of your family?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I hope to take some members of my family, but I don't think Mrs. Eisenhower will go. It is a little bit tough, I think, for her on that kind of a mission.

STOPOVER IN WARM CLIMATE

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: In light of your doctor's advice that you seek out a warm, dry climate whenever you can, I wonder if I could go back to Mr. Horner's question here. Is there any place that you might be able to sit down for awhile on this trip abroad to get some of that climate?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would think most of the visit would be in the cooler countries, you see. The only places I think it would be warm probably would be Karachi and New Delhi, and New Delhi, of course, I believe is some 4,000 feet and you might get a little bit of it there. And somewhere along the line, of course, I will have to take a break, but that will all be spelled out when I can give you the details of the plan.

TV QUIZ SHOWS

Q. DAVID P. SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers: Would you care to give us your reaction to the House committee testimony dealing with fixed TV quiz shows?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't mind, of course, I think I share the American general reaction of almost bewilderment that people could conspire to confuse and deceive the American people. I, quickly as I heard about it, I, of course, asked the Justice Department to get busy to see whether there were any laws violated and what we can do or whether we should propose any new laws.

The Justice Department tells me that they will be ready to present their conclusions before the first of the year, and the Federal Trade Commission has moved into it because, tied to this matter seems to be that of -- well, deceitful advertising and they seem to have possibly some function in correcting this whole business.

I just think this: Here is something that has grown up. Everybody was astonished and almost dismayed when they heard about it and I think everybody from the basic industry itself right on down to producers, performers, and actors and the public itself, nobody will be satisfied until this whole mess is cleaned up.

NOTE TO CUBA

Q. DAVID KRASLOW, Knight Newspapers: Mr. President, the note delivered to the Cuban Government last week contained a general discussion on the menace of communism. Can you tell us, sir, why this was included in the note?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it is a very obvious subject to bring up whenever there is a troubled area where the Communists might take hold. We know that the Communists like to fish in troubled waters and there are certainly troubled waters there. Now I think the statement speaks for itself, but I would have personally thought it would have been rather missing an opportunity to say something about this matter if it had been completely avoided and I mean an opportunity to call attention to the seriousness of the Communist menace.

STEEL INJUNCTION

Q. EDWIN A. LAHEY, Knight Newspapers: Mr. President, do you have any plans for a special session of Congress in case you lose that injunction in the Supreme Court?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe I'd better answer any "iffy" questions on this. This is very emotional, it is very serious, and I think we will just have to wait and see what the answer is.

NUCLEAR TEST RESUMPTION

Q. CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, have you reached a decision yet on whether the United States will resume nuclear tests next year?

THE PRESIDENT: No nuclear --

Q. KENT: I believe that the prohibition period runs out Dec. 31.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that is the prohibition, but we have implied, at least, or I have forgotten, maybe we have stated that we will not renew unilaterally the tests that have anything to do with the atmosphere. Now, the whole matter of this business of tests seems to have got a new impetus by the Russian statement the other day saying that they were ready to discuss, in conference, all of these technical difficulties and the technical implications of attempting to find out and identifying, you might say, under-surface disturbances and explosions.

This is itself not necessarily an advance, but it does show a willingness to discuss the thing in conference and possibly this whole matter can be now discussed a little bit more intelligently than it was when there was denial that the road toward agreement is really beset with every kind of technical obstacle and difficulty that you can imagine. It is a very tricky question and if we can get to a really intelligent discussion of the matter, we may make progress.

PRISONERS IN CHINA

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Mr. President, would you say, sir, if there has been any recent communication from Mr. Khrushchev on the status of the American prisoners in China, and any hopes held out that China might renounce the use of force in its policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I very often observed to this group that I try to avoid the discussion of communications that I receive from another head of state. And, as a matter of fact, unless it is already a matter of public record, I try to avoid an admission that one is received or not received. I think it is not conducive to good relationships with such governments by making these things public.

Now I will say this: I do not believe that Mr. Khrushchev felt that he had any personal responsibility about this matter, even though he knows of the subject and knew of my interest in it. And so far as the renouncing of force, he, himself, did say in a speech in China that he believes all nations should renounce force and should resort to negotiations in order to settle their differences. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Reston.

TV AND PUBLIC ETHICS

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, would you discuss the wider philosophical implications of this TV scandal? Is this something unique to an industry or is it something that perhaps reflects debasement of standards in the country?

THE PRESIDENT: I think to answer the last part of the thing, I do not believe it does and for this reason: The reaction of Americans seems to be so universal. Every one of them feels that not only he, himself, he may have a little sardonic chuckle when he realizes how he was taken in, but when he thinks about all America being deceived in this way I think he has a reaction immediately as expressed to me by my associates and friends and people I see; they are really -- I don't think they are so much angry as they are bewildered and it is like an old story you know of Joe Jackson in the 1919s when they said, "Say it ain't so, Joe."

I think that is the way Americans feel about it. Now I do believe that every kind of industry that touches along the -- on the function of the distribution of news and entertainment on a mass basis, they have a responsibility, just as I believe every other group does, where the United States' beliefs, convictions, and welfare are concerned; just as I believe that every economic unit should remember that self-discipline is the thing that will keep free government working on and on through the centuries to come. We must think of it all the time. So I believe that they have got a terrific responsibility, but I think that it does not imply that America has forgotten her own moral standards. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

SPACE PROGRAM

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, Burlington, Vt., Daily News: Sir, do you -- (Laughter) -- Sir, I think everybody agrees it is a wonderful idea to have one space and missile agency but would you clarify for us why in picking this agency, you picked a comparatively new agency and an agency that was different from the one that had done much of the development in the missiles and in space?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you are making a little bit of a difference, should be making a difference between missiles by which we normally mean weapons, and space and the rocketry that will be useful in exploring the space. Now I cannot, for the life of me, see any reason why we should be using or misusing military talent to explore the moon. This is something that deals in the scientific field, and to give this to the Air Force or Army or Navy, it just seems to me is denying what we really -- a sort of a doctrine in America. You have given to the military only, only what is their problem and not anything else. The rest of it stays under civilian control and that is the reason for having this agency.

SATURN PROJECT

Q. WARREN ROGERS, New York Herald Tribune: Last week, Dr. von Braun and Roy W. Johnson said that the Saturn project should be developed on a crash basis to beat the Russians in space explorations. They said \$140 million for fiscal '61 was not enough; it should be \$100 million more. What do you think of that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, I haven't had the studies placed before me yet as to what our people believe to be the proper

thing, but I will say this: I have never seen any specialist of any kind that was bashful in asking for Federal money. (Laughter.)

PANAMA

Q. STEWART HENSLEY, United Press International: You were speaking a moment ago about Cuba, and yesterday we had an attack on our embassy in Panama. Now, so many of these nationalist eruptions that keep coming over the landscapedown there take on an anti-American tinge. Do you have any idea of anything new the United States can do to try to rectify the situation?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that no administration, and supported by the Congress, I should say, has ever taken more, made more effort to develop better understanding between all of the countries below the Rio Grande than this one, and I think by and large there has been a very great measure of success achieved. But there are in many of these countries an excitable group, people that are extremists and they start sometimes a mob action.

Now, as you know, or I think you know, I think the State Department gave you the information that our ambassador turned over to -- or, I mean the statement, the protest that our Ambassador made to the government of Panama, so you know exactly what our feelings are with respect to that, and that we confidently hope that every, not only in Panama, but every civilized government will make certain that law and order are preserved.

This is, in a way it's a little bit puzzling to me. We have had some problems with Panama and the treaty by which the canal was first built has been modified, revised a couple of times, each time giving a greater liberty or a greater degree or level of rights to the Panamanians. Right today, we have been for, oh, a good time, several months, working with the Panamanians about the interpretations of the latest treaty, so that many problems that have come up to which they think they have not quite acquired all of the rights and privileges that they feel they should have, they have been studied in the effort to ameliorate all of the causes of these difficulties.

I do not know why this fact has not been brought out more, so that the feeling that causes such extraordinary performances would not be so acute. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

ROCKEFELLER

Q. PAUL MARTIN, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, I think you talked with Gov. Rockefeller of New York for an hour and 10 minutes last week and I believe that is the longest time you have spent in conversation with anyone since Khrushchev. (Laughter). The Governor said you talked about some politics. Could you tell us anything about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would say this. This was a personal conversation and this is the first time that I knew that anyone was keeping a stop watch on me whenever I had a visitor. It happens that I like Mr. Rockefeller. He served in my Administration for a considerable time and I will say this: I believe that a good portion of the time, I don't know whether more or most of it, but a good portion was about civil defense. It is a subject in which he and I have both been interested for a long time and he, as a chairman of the Governors' Committee, in this particular problem wanted to talk to me about it.

Now we talked politics all across the board, and you couldn't expect any two people that have political office to avoid that subject completely, and I could not possibly now remember any kind of conclusion we reached. We just found it interesting. That's all.

"SPIRIT OF CAMP DAVID"

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: Mr. President, in discussions about a date for an East-West summit conference, the point has sometimes been made about the need to preserve the momentum resulting from your talks with Mr. Khrushchev. The Russians talk about the need to preserve the spirit of Camp David. In deciding upon a time and place, do you feel that there is a "spirit of Camp David," to preserve or a momentum which you want to maintain?

THE PRESIDENT: I have heard this expression, "the spirit of Camp David," and I don't know what it means. Now I think this: Possibly what is meant is that Mr. Khrushchev and I particularly when we spoke alone in the car or in other places where we had opportunities, tried to talk in principle and in generality more and

there was of course, in such areas, much more agreement, seeming agreement, at least, than there normally is when you get down to some specific and not a problem which the ministers very likely will take up.

So I think the "spirit of David," of "Camp David," as they use it, and I must say I have never used it, must simply mean that it looks like we can talk together without being mutually abusive. Now, momentum. This is a word that's used very often in discussion of intangibles, such things as development of foreign relations and agreements just as we talk about a snowball rolling downhill.

I don't believe it is quite that simple. I think that one of the reasons -- I think that's clear because one of the reasons for having a Western summit is to determine upon such details as timing and agenda and all of the rest of it. Consequently, this momentum, if it is kept up, cannot just be rushing into something that is unprepared. We have got to be properly prepared, for it. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

PUBLIC MORALITY

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, ABC: I'd like to follow up Mr. Reston's question on public morality, so-called, Mr. President. You have often expressed the importance of spiritual and other intangible values, but there seems to be some evidence that the country isn't keeping your counsel. In addition to -- certainly the spiritual values are not the determining factor in the long deadlock in the steel strike -- the motivation of people, contestants and sponsors in the television quiz scandal -- that's prizes and profits -- and in contrast, only yesterday the voters of New York State turned down a half-billion-dollar bond issue for school construction. Don't these things indicate a serious imbalance in values, in your opinion?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what you are getting at is that selfishness and greed are occasionally, at least -- get the ascendancy over those things that we like to think of as the ennobling virtues of man, his capacity for self-sacrifice, his readiness to help others, and so I would say this: The kind of things that you talk about do remind us that man is made up of two kinds of qualities, and I believe some psychologists say they have all had their roots in the spirit, or in the instinct for self-preservation.

I am not so sure, because I am not a psychologist, but I do say this: The first two things you talk about are both disappointing to me. Now, I don't know anything about the \$500-million bond issue because there may have been things here that I don't know anything about, so I wouldn't want to class that with the other two as implying that we have been a little bit indifferent to the country's moral standing or our own moral standing, so I just would not comment on the school bonds issue. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

SECOND PANAMA CANAL

Q. MAY CRAIG, Portland, Maine, Press Herald: Mr. President, would you agree to the internationalizing of the Panama Canal, as has been suggested by some; two, are you considering our building another canal in that area; and if we did, could we hold that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will say this, to your second question. Here is one of those things that takes a lot of study, but for my part, for the last -- 1945 -- how long will that be -- 14 years -- since 14 years I have been in favor of building another canal, personally, but I would not say that this is something that I shall probably ever recommend. Here is a thing that has to be studied from every possible angle with the other countries that might be involved and all the rest of it.

As to the internationalizing of the Panama Canal, that is something that as of this moment I would not even think of. We have got a specific treaty with Panama. We have scrupulously obeyed its provisions and indeed, for 50 years, most of our relationships with Panama have been a model and I believe that this particular incident that is so disturbing, is really only an incident and should not be something that we should look upon as giving us a real reason or breaking up a relationship which has worked so well.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NUCLEAR TEST DEBATE

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's (R) Oct. 25 proposal that the United States resume tests of nuclear weapons provoked a bipartisan political debate last week.

ROCKEFELLER -- Rockefeller was asked for his views on nuclear testing during a television interview. He replied: "I do (favor resumption of tests). I think that we cannot afford to fall behind in the advanced techniques of the use of nuclear material. I think those testings should be carried on, for instance, underground, where there would be no fallout.... I think we should go on because the whole reason we've done this is to preserve peace in the world."

The Administration in 1958 ordered a one-year cessation in nuclear tests, until Oct. 31, 1959. On Aug. 26, 1959 the President announced the test suspension would be extended until Dec. 31 to accommodate the schedule of U.S.-Russian disarmament negotiations. (Weekly Report p. 1220)

The President Nov. 4 said the United States would not unilaterally renew atmospheric tests while negotiations were continuing.

HUMPHREY -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Oct. 31 said the U.S. should extend its moratorium on nuclear tests for one year behind the scheduled Dec. 31 expiration date. Humphrey also suggested a new formula for breaking the deadlock over a long-term ban on nuclear testing, and said the U.S. should be prepared to resume testing at the end of 1960 if the Russians have not accepted the long-term ban by that time.

KENNEDY -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Nov. 2 said he was in "emphatic disagreement" with Rockefeller on this issue. Kennedy said the U.S. should postpone resumption of nuclear tests indefinitely -- as long as the Soviet Union did not resume tests and as long as negotiations for a permanent ban continued amicably. If negotiations collapsed, Kennedy said, U.S. tests should be confined to underground and outer-space explosions.

AIKEN -- Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) Oct. 30 said Rockefeller's statement was "a mistake" and would "come as a disappointment to many of those who otherwise might support him, especially among the intellectuals." Aiken said, however, that he thought Rockefeller could defeat Vice President Richard M. Nixon if the two met in the New Hampshire Presidential primary.

BROWN AND KENNEDY

The war of maneuver over the important California delegation to the Democratic convention continued last week, with California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) the key figures.

Anonymous friends of Kennedy's Oct. 27 were reported in press dispatches to be urging him to run in the California Presidential primary June 7, even if, as expected, Brown enters the primary as a favorite son candidate. Taking note of these reports, Brown Oct. 27 said Kennedy was free to enter the primary, but warned him that "we have a united Democratic party in the state."

Brown, who had conferred privately with Adlai E. Stevenson and former President Harry S. Truman Oct. 20, said he had not made up his mind about taking on the favorite son role. (Weekly Report p. 1412)

Kennedy Nov. 2 was on a speech-making swing through California, but he indicated he probably would not run in the state's primary. He praised Brown for doing "an excellent job as Governor" and said, "He is entitled as a potentially serious candidate to have his state uncontested."

COMMENTS ON JOHNSON

Two of his Senate Democratic colleagues Nov. 1 expressed opposite judgments on the qualifications of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) for the Presidency. A Johnson-for-President drive had been launched Oct. 17. (Weekly Report p. 1428)

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) told a Texas rally Johnson "has a greater capacity for political leadership than any other American I know of." Dodd identified himself as "a Johnson man" and said he was "sure he (Johnson) can" carry New England if he is the Democratic nominee.

The Connecticut Democratic organization is formally pledged to Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) for President. (Weekly Report p. 1061)

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Nov. 1 said Johnson would be "unacceptable" to the North as the Presidential candidate. He said Johnson was "not illiberal at all," but that "as a Senator from Texas he is tied, necessarily, I suppose, to the oil and gas industry and also in the main to the predominantly Southern position on civil rights." California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) had made a similar comment on Johnson. (Weekly Report p. 1412)

SYMINGTON SPEECH CANCELLATION

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Oct. 28 cancelled a scheduled Oct. 30 speech before a Democratic party "harmony dinner" in Little Rock, Ark., when he learned Negroes invited to the dinner had been asked to sit at separate tables.

Symington's action was criticized by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus (D) and Rep. Dale Alford (D Ark.).

Faubus said Symington "will find this has hurt him far worse than it did the Governor of Arkansas. It had been thought by many people that Symington would be a likely compromise candidate. It is now apparent that all of the people who had thought that will reevaluate the situation...."

Alford said: "Obviously he (Symington) does not desire conservative support, but is following the liberal line of the left-wing branch of the Democratic party...."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), scheduled to share the speaking with Symington, did appear at the dinner. The Negroes who had been invited did not attend.

NO MAJOR TRENDS SEEN IN 1959 ELECTIONS

Neither party could discern a dramatic trend in Nov. 3 voting for mayors, state legislators and Governors in several states.

Democrats, unsurprisingly, elected new Governors in Kentucky and Mississippi and showed strength in mayoral elections in Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Republicans made a modest gain in the New Jersey state assembly, but lost ground in the state senate; captured some Democratic ground in upstate New York; and made small gains in California.

Some of the elections could have a bearing on 1960 Presidential hopes. New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) failed to put over a railroad-aid plan and was disappointed in his hopes for a Democratic state senate.

New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. (D) also had his pet bond issue defeated, and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) was the indirect loser, when his candidate for mayor of Boston lost to another Democrat.

Kentucky Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D) lost hope of home state support for his Presidential bid. The election of Bert T. Combs (D) to succeed Chandler could be a boost for the candidacy of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

The results in detail:

Boston Mayoralty -- John F. Collins, Suffolk County register of probate, Nov. 4 defeated John E. Powers, president of the state senate, to succeed retiring John B. Hynes as mayor of Boston. Collins had 114,074 votes to 90,035 for Powers in complete, unofficial returns.

Both Collins and Hynes are Democrats, but the office is technically nonpartisan. Powers had the backing of both Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and was favored.

Collins, a polio victim who campaigned from a wheel chair, exploited photographs of an East Boston restaurant displaying a Powers campaign poster being raided as a gambling center Oct. 30 by Federal agents.

California -- San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, a Republican, Nov. 3 was elected to a second term over assessor Russell L. Wolden, a Democrat, 141,464 to 90,268, according to complete, unofficial returns. The election is nonpartisan, but Wolden ran on the slogan, "San Francisco Needs a Democratic Mayor." Christopher was an unsuccessful candidate for the 1958 Senatorial nomination.

The Republicans Oct. 20 won a "test of strength" special election from the Democrats in a Los Angeles state assembly district, sending a Republican to the legislature by a larger margin than the party's 1958 winner had received in a district where the two parties had almost equal voting strength.

Connecticut -- Democrats retained control of Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven and took Waterbury, Stamford and Fairfield away from the Republicans in Nov. 3 mayoral contests in Connecticut.

Republicans upset the Democrats in Meriden and won Norwalk from an independent. They also reduced New Haven Mayor Richard C. Lee's (D) majority below his record 1957 figure. Lee, entering his fourth term, is regarded as a prime prospect for statewide office.

Illinois -- Democrats swept all six judicial contests in Cook County (Chicago and suburbs) Nov. 3.

Indiana -- Democrats won control of the 10 largest cities in Indiana Nov. 3 as they continued the victory

course begun in 1955. They retained control of Indianapolis, Gary, South Bend, Evansville, Terre Haute and Hammond and defeated Republican regimes in Fort Wayne, the third largest city in the state, and Lafayette.

In Indianapolis, Mayor Charles Boswell (D) defeated William Sharp (R), 69,913 to 51,862 in complete, unofficial returns. Ralph Tucker, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor in 1956, was reelected mayor of Terre Haute.

Kentucky -- Bert T. Combs (D) Nov. 3 defeated ex-Rep. John M. Robsion Jr. (R) for Governor of Kentucky in a race that may affect Kentucky's voting at the 1960 Democratic convention.

Incomplete returns gave Combs 368,516 votes to Robsion's 230,524, indicating Combs won by a greater margin than Gov. A.B. Chandler's (D) record 128,000-vote plurality of 1955.

Chandler, who had won the 1955 nomination from Combs, campaigned actively against him in 1959 after his own nominee lost to Combs in the primary. Chandler had hoped to usher in a Democratic regime that would support his own favorite-son campaign.

Ex-Sen. Earle C. Clements (D), who headed Combs' campaign, reportedly favors Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) for President. Wilson W. Wyatt (D), who was elected lieutenant governor with an even larger plurality than Combs achieved, reportedly favors Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic nomination.

Combs and Wyatt will take office for four-year terms Dec. 8. (Weekly Report p. 1438)

Kentucky Republicans, who elected two Senators in 1956, had hoped that Democratic factionalism would give them the governorship this year. New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) Nov. 4 was reported by the New York Times to have contributed \$1,000 to Robsion's campaign.

Mississippi -- Ross Barnett (D), unopposed, Nov. 3 officially won the Mississippi governorship. Barnett's real battle had been in an August primary and runoff. His four-year term begins Jan. 19. (Weekly Report p. 1171)

William V. Westbrooke (R), candidate for state senate, was defeated by a 6-1 majority. Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) had called this race "a key measure of the national Republican party to establish a two-party system in Mississippi." Westland denied the national party was financing his campaign. His backers distributed literature saying he supported segregation.

New Jersey -- New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) sustained a triple blow to his political prestige in the Nov. 3 state elections.

Voters rejected his proposal that some \$570 million in excess revenues from the New Jersey Turnpike be used to aid distressed commuter railroads and for other transportation purposes.

Democratic control of the state assembly was reduced from 41-17 to 34-26.

Democrats gained two seats in the state senate, but failed, by a 500-vote margin in Union County, to gain the 11th seat they needed for a majority. Republicans will control the new senate by an 11-10 margin.

Meyner had campaigned hard for his party candidates and the turnpike revenues referendum. Failure to win the state senate was a particular blow. It means that Meyner cannot seek a Senate seat in 1960 or a place on the

national ticket, without turning over the governorship to the Republican president of the state senate.

If Meyner left office, the Republican would by law serve out the remainder of his term, which runs until January 1962. He could replace 11 of the 14 cabinet members and hundreds of lesser state officers.

New York -- New York state elections Nov. 3 produced no significant changes in party strength in either the cities or the legislature, but did influence the stature of several leading figures.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) gained prestige with the mayoral victory of the only candidate for whom he actively campaigned. Maurice I. Schwartz (R) was elected mayor of Auburn, a normally Democratic city which Rockefeller himself failed to carry in 1958.

New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) lost some stature when voters rejected a \$500 million school bond issue for which he had campaigned. Rockefeller had endorsed the bond issue but did not campaign for it. City Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa (D), a potential rival to Wagner in the 1961 mayoralty race, campaigned against the bond issue.

Despite factional differences, Democrats retained the Queens borough presidency.

Ohio -- Partisan honors were equally divided in Ohio's Nov. 3 mayoralty voting.

Anthony J. Celebrezze (D) was elected to his fourth term as mayor of Cleveland by a 2-1 margin, but Maynard E. Sensenbrenner (D) was defeated for reelection as mayor of Columbus, after six years in office, by W. Ralston Westlake (R).

Both Celebrezze and Sensenbrenner were unsuccessful candidates for the 1958 gubernatorial nomination.

Pennsylvania -- Philadelphia's Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) Nov. 3 was reelected to a second term over Harold E. Stassen (R) in the highlight of Pennsylvania's off-year voting.

Richardson's victory was the most one-sided for a Democrat in city history. He led Stassen, 433,298 to 227,742 in complete unofficial returns.

Stassen said that despite his defeat, "I am still a young man and plan to be active in politics." He also said he would be a delegate to the Republican convention. (Weekly Report p. 391)

Across the state, State Sen. Joseph Barr (D), former state Democratic chairman, was elected mayor of Pittsburgh. He will serve out the unexpired two years of the term of Gov. David L. Lawrence (D). Barr defeated Paul Reinhold (R), 124,500 to 71,202 in complete unofficial returns.

Democrats also won two statewide judicial contests from the Republicans.

Salt Lake City Mayoralty -- Ex-Utah Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R 1949-57) Nov. 3 defeated State Sen. Bruce S. Jenkins (D), 33,307 to 27,394, according to complete, unofficial returns, in the Salt Lake City mayoralty contest. Lee and Jenkins were the two high men in the Oct. 20 primary for the nonpartisan office.

Lee was defeated for reelection as Governor in 1956 by Gov. George D. Clyde (R), whose term expires in 1960. He ran as an independent candidate for the Senate in 1958 and trailed the field. Lee is the national chairman of For America, a group that advocates abolition of the income tax and U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations.

Virginia -- Republicans lost two of their eight seats in the Virginia legislature in Nov. 3 voting.

DOLLINGER WINS CITY POST

Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D) of New York's 23rd District Nov. 3 won election as Bronx County district attorney. He will resign his House seat Jan. 1.

EISENHOWER AND ROCKEFELLER

President Eisenhower Nov. 4 told his press conference he liked New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and found their Oct. 28 discussion of politics at the White House very interesting, even though they came to no conclusions on the subject. (For text, see p. 1467)

TRUMAN AND STEVENSON

A Texas backer of Adlai E. Stevenson Oct. 29 said former President Harry S. Truman had told him he was determined to keep Stevenson from winning the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960. Truman denied the story Oct. 30.

Jack Matthews, president of the Texas for Stevenson clubs, said Truman told him, "You're backing a loser," during a conversation Oct. 18 in Texas.

Truman said, "I never made any such statements. I did say that we had so many candidates that we didn't know what to do with them and they were all good."

Presidential '60

These additions and changes should be made in the supplement to the Oct. 30 Weekly Report, "Presidential '60":

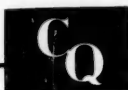
The Hawaii Congressional primary will take place Oct. 1; the final filing date will be Sept. 1. (Add to Page 30 and large chart)

The Presidential primary chart implied District of Columbia voters might be able to vote for pledged delegates. There is no provision at present for a delegate's pledge to be indicated on the ballot. The D.C. Board of Elections Nov. 3 told CQ that it was possible that delegates would be allowed to state which candidate they would support. The board July 24 turned down a request to add to the ballot a "party question," giving voters a chance directly to express their preference for party nominees. (Page 28)

The final filing date for the California Presidential primary is listed as March 9; technically, the date should be April 8. California filing takes the form of the candidate's endorsement of a slate of delegates committed to his support. Only after the candidate has thus given his consent may the nomination papers for the slate be circulated for signatures. Signatures can be obtained only between March 9 and April 8. Therefore, although candidates can legally endorse slates through April 8, early filing will be the practice to allow time for signature gathering. (Page 28, 29)

There will be no runoff in the Virginia Congressional primary. The Aug. 16 date should be eliminated. (Large chart)

The date of the Michigan Congressional primary should be Aug. 2, not Aug. 22. (Page 30 and large chart)



Pressures On Congress

ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE

A "Citizens' Campaign Against Inflation" was launched in Washington Nov. 2 as the leaders of 48 national organizations met with President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon to discuss ways to protect the value of the dollar.

In a breakfast meeting, the President told the representatives of business, industrial and financial interests that the self-discipline necessary to control inflation could be achieved only by enlightened public opinion. He said that "telegrams, letters and phone calls coming in by the millions" could do much to influence Congress, the Executive Branch and the entire Government to do "the right thing."

Speaking without a prepared text, the President said neither the Government nor any particular group was principally responsible for inflationary trends. The numerous factors that influence an economy, he said, must be controlled by public opinion and self-discipline. "Otherwise you will have control by Government and imposed discipline.... In the long run...imposed discipline is dictatorship."

Vice President Nixon said in a luncheon address that the group should not stress "negative, stand-pat terms" to fight inflation.

"Rather," he said, "it should emphasize that control of inflation is a means toward achieving sound, dynamic economic growth in which all would share."

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, said the Federal budget should be kept in balance even if it meant additional taxes. He added that the Treasury Department should be permitted to pay higher interest rates on U.S. Government bonds. "This," he said, "will enable it to manage the long-term debt in the most efficient manner."

The one-day economic conference was organized by H. Bruce Palmer, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J. A feature of the anti-inflation campaign, Palmer said, would be the distribution of pledges to millions of individuals. Signers of the pledges would promise to support and promote sound fiscal policies, to save more money to finance economic growth and to increase their own productivity by working harder.

Palmer said he hoped that 10 to 15 million signed pledges would be collected from individual citizens.

Among the organizations endorsing the anti-inflation campaign were the following:

American Retail Federation, U.S. Savings and Loan League, U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Life Convention, Investment Bankers Assn., American Assn. of Life Underwriters, National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Grange, National Education Assn., National Assn. of Life Underwriters and Disabled American Veterans.

Palmer said that George Meany, AFL-CIO president, and other union officials had been invited but said they were unable to attend.

RAILWAY LABOR

The Assn. of American Railroads Nov. 2 released a six-point program to change the long-established work rules for 210,000 "operating" railroad workers. The action capped a nine-month campaign by the railroads against what they call "featherbedding" by the members of the five operating unions: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America (all AFL-CIO).

The railroads maintained that the work rules in union contracts were obsolete and required payment for work not performed and not needed. The drive by the railroads to enlist public support began Feb. 11 with a charge by AAR president Daniel P. Loomis that alleged "featherbedding" cost the public over \$500 million a year. (Weekly Report p. 269)

President Eisenhower Sept. 10 rejected an AAR request for a special fact-finding committee to study the work rules problem. He said such action would interfere with the normal collective bargaining process.

The industry's six-point program was sent to the heads of the five operating unions affected. The industry proposed they be made part of a new contract under negotiation. However, union officials were critical. G.E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Assn., said the railroads' demands were unrealistic, particularly the proposal to reduce the size of train crews.

H.E. Gilbert, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said the plan was "proof that the railroad industry intends to maintain its record profit level by shoving thousands of employees into unemployment lines."

In releasing the industry's proposals, Theodore Short, chairman of the Western Carriers Conference Committee, said the railroads considered them "absolutely vital to the railroads' future."

The six proposals:

Require train crews on passenger and through-freight runs to work 160 miles instead of 100 miles for a day's pay.

Eliminate rules requiring multiple crew changes on short runs and "permit crew operations to be extended in keeping with rising train speeds."

Allow an interchange in the duties of road crews and yard crews in order to eliminate "duplicated effort, penalty payments and impaired service to the public."

Allow management to determine when firemen should be used on diesel and other non-steam locomotives in freight and yard service.

Eliminate all rules stipulating the number of crew members required and allow management to determine when and where to use trainmen, conductors, engineers and others.

Eliminate rules requiring "idle" standby operating personnel when self-propelled equipment is used in track maintenance, repair and inspection. (For details of work-rules controversy, see Editorial Research Reports, Nov. 4, 1959, "Featherbedding.")

THREE CONGRESSMEN DIE

The deaths Nov. 4 of Reps. Charles A. Boyle (D Ill.) and Steven V. Carter (D Iowa), and Nov. 5 of Rep. Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.), left the House lineup at 281 Democrats, 152 Republicans and 4 vacancies. (Rep. James G. Polk (D Ohio) died April 25 and was not replaced; see Weekly Report p. 605)

Boyle, 52, was killed in an automobile crash in Chicago. A Representative of the 12th Illinois Congressional District since 1955, he was a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Carter, 44, died of the cancer which first struck him in 1957. A freshman Member from Iowa's 4th District, he was a member of the Veterans' Affairs and House Administration Committees.

Bush, who was 66, had represented the 17th District of Pennsylvania since 1951. He was a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He died of a heart attack.

EISENHOWER TRIP

The White House Nov. 1 announced that President Eisenhower would go to Paris for a Dec. 19 Western summit conference with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, French President Charles de Gaulle, and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. The conference was to prepare for a full summit conference later with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

The President Nov. 4 said at his press conference that he would leave Dec. 4 for a two-and-a-half-week tour of Europe, Africa and Asia. He said he would visit Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, India (opening the U.S. exhibit at the World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi Dec. 11), Afghanistan, Iran and Greece before going to Paris Dec. 19. On the way back from Paris, he said, he would stop at Rabat, Morocco. (For text see p. 1467)

FARM PRICES

The Agriculture Department Oct. 30 reported that farm prices as a whole averaged 79 percent of parity in mid-October, the lowest since August 1940. A month earlier, the report said, the average was 80 percent and a year earlier 85 percent. A record 123 percent of parity was set in October 1946.

WORLD'S FAIR

President Eisenhower's three-member World's Fair Site Selection Committee Oct. 29 reported to the President that a world's fair in the United States in 1964 would be "very much in the national interest." The committee recommended New York City as the site, rejecting bids from Los Angeles and Washington. The committee's recommendations were to be transmitted to the members of the 1928 Paris Agreement on International Exhibitions, which was expected to ratify the date and the site. (Weekly Report p. 1419)

FOREIGN TRADE, AID

Recent developments involving the Mutual Security Program and international trade policy:

MUTUAL SECURITY -- The State Department Nov. 2 denied Oct. 31 press reports that President Eisenhower's January 1960 budget message would ask \$3.2 billion for the fiscal 1961 Mutual Security Program -- about \$700 million less than requested for fiscal 1960 but about the same as the \$3,225,813,000 Congress ultimately appropriated for fiscal 1960. The reports said the reduced request was prompted by Treasury Department concern over the unfavorable U.S. balance of payments, estimated at \$4 billion in 1959. (Weekly Report p. 1283)

TRADE POLICY -- Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Oct. 27 said the Government should adopt an over-all policy, applicable to all Government agencies, of encouraging the sale of U.S. products both at home and overseas. His remarks came in comment on an Oct. 19 Development Loan Fund announcement that recipients of DLF loans in the future would be required to spend most of the money on U.S. products, and on Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon's Oct. 27 speech in Tokyo (before a meeting of members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) calling for an end to curbs on dollar imports. Simpson said the U.S. Army Engineers and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for example, should be required to buy more domestic products.

Oct. 31 -- Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.), in a proposal endorsed by Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), suggested formation of a Western Hemisphere common market.

On the same day, the 35 GATT nations in Tokyo adopted a statement calling for an end on import restrictions by countries no longer experiencing serious balance-of-payments difficulties. But Canada, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, it was reported, criticized the United States for not lowering import restrictions on farm goods.

Also on Oct. 31, Japan announced it would end all restrictions on imports of dollar goods by April 1, 1961. Great Britain Nov. 3 substantially reduced the list of dollar items barred as imports, but did not reduce tariffs on those items. France Nov. 5 announced a similar move. (Weekly Report p. 1455)

MEDICAL SCHOOL AID

A \$1 billion, 10-year program to expand and extend the Nation's medical school facilities was recommended Oct. 31 by the U.S. Surgeon General's 22-member consultant group on medical education.

Under their proposals, which were endorsed by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney, the Government would provide \$500 million over a 10-year period while states, industries, private foundations and philanthropic groups would furnish the remainder. The recommendation called for expansion of the Nation's 85 existing medical schools, construction of 20 to 24 new ones and construction of 22 new dental schools.

TV QUIZ SHOWS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On rigging of television quiz programs. (Weekly Report p. 1408)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 2 -- Charles Van Doren, winner of \$129,000 on "Twenty One" in 1956-57, said producer Albert Freedman had given him questions and answers in advance, coached him on how to behave on the program and guaranteed him specific winnings. He said his January 1959 testimony before a New York grand jury denying he had been coached was "not in accord with the facts."

The Rev. Charles E. (Stoney) Jackson and Wilton J. Springer (Springer through a statement sent to the Subcommittee) testified that they were given questions and answers before broadcasts of "The \$64,000 Challenge" by assistant producer Shirley Bernstein.

Nov. 3 -- Band leader Xavier Cugat said Mert Koplin, producer of "The \$64,000 Challenge," gave him answers in advance.

James Ross, manager of Patty Duke, 12, said in executive testimony released later that the child actress had been given answers by Shirley Bernstein for "The \$64,000 Challenge."

Mert Koplin, former producer of "The \$64,000 Question," said the sponsor, Revlon, in weekly meetings with the producers, expressed "definite opinions as to the value of our contestants" and would suggest certain ones continuing or leaving. Koplin said that "controls" -- asking questions the producers knew the contestants could or could not answer -- were used, but contestants never were told what questions they would be asked. Steven Carlin, executive producer of the two "\$64,000" shows, supported Koplin's testimony.

Nov. 4 -- Charles and Martin Revson, executives of Revlon at the time of the shows, said that they did not know that the shows were rigged, denied Koplin's testimony and denied requesting that a contestant be forced off the program by particularly hard questions. During Martin Revson's testimony a sworn affidavit by George Abrams, former vice president of Revlon, was produced, saying that at weekly meetings it was discussed whether a contestant was attractive and "if he was dull, we would suggest to the producer that it would be desirable that the contestant not continue in the future." Abrams said that the sponsors understood the program's "controls." Revson denied Abrams' statements.

James D. Webb, president of the C.J. Laroche Advertising Agency, which handled Revlon's quiz show accounts, said that he had attended many of the weekly meetings and never heard anything to arouse his suspicions. A sworn statement by Shirley Bernstein was read into the record. She said that her coaching of contestants was on the instruction of Steven Carlin, who gave her the instructions because the sponsor (Revlon) "wanted it that way."

Kenneth Hoffer, former buyer for the Hess Brothers department store in Allentown, Pa., told of appearing on

"The \$64,000 Question" and owner Max Hess testified that he had paid \$10,000 to get Hoffer on the show for publicity purposes.

Nov. 5 -- George Abrams said he believed that the sponsors (Revlon) knew about the "controls" on "The \$64,000 Question" and "The \$64,000 Challenge." Abrams said the Columbia Broadcasting System, which carried the programs, had been told about quiz fixes but did nothing about it.

Max Levine, Hess publicity man, said Bob Considine, a columnist, was paid \$1,000 for coming to the store and then writing a story about the visit. He also said payments were made to various persons for plugs on TV shows.

Robert E. Kintner, president of the National Broadcasting Co., said the network had uncovered a "kickback" system on the show "Treasure Hunt" -- contestants had turned back part of their winnings to employees who helped them get on the program. Kintner suggested legislation to make it a Federal crime to participate knowingly in rigged contest programs.

ASIA POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

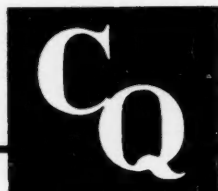
ACTION -- Nov. 1 released a study, "United States Foreign Policy in Asia," prepared by Conlon Associates, Ltd., of San Francisco, Calif., a private research firm. The study analyzed major trends in Asia over the next decade and recommended a gradual change in U.S. foreign policy leading to recognition of Communist China, U.S. support for its seating in the United Nations, recognition of Nationalist Taiwan as a new republic and its seating in the UN General Assembly.

The report suggested recognition of Communist China through a two-stage plan of "exploration and negotiation," beginning with an offer for exchange of journalists, scholars and other non-officials to test Communist China's "willingness to coexist." The second stage would terminate trade prohibitions, allowing trade on the same basis as with Russia, followed by UN admission of Communist China, recognition of the Republic of Taiwan and its UN seating, and enlargement of the UN Security Council to include India and Russia as well as Communist China.

The report said the offshore island issue was "extremely serious" and that since the Quemoy-Matsu group was "an integral part of the mainland" it might be advisable to "extricate the Nationalists and ourselves from this area."

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Nov. 1 said the study was "very provocative," and that "while I do not believe that the U.S. should recognize Communist China at the present time...I do not believe it is wise to continue to ignore the over 600 million people...in the naive belief that they will somehow go away."

Commenting on the study Nov. 3, Senate Majority whip Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said "the time is not ripe for either recognition of Red China or its admission to the United Nations." Sen. Gale McGee (D Wyo.) said there should be a "complete new look" at U.S. policy towards Communist China.



The Week In Congress

Economy Voting The average Congressional Democrat in 1959 opposed moves to cut Federal spending 72 percent of the time. His Republican colleague, by contrast, supported economy moves 57 percent of the time in 1959. Those were the major findings of Congressional Quarterly's annual Economy Support study, based on 97 House and Senate roll calls that presented a clear-cut choice between cutting or boosting Government spending. A special tabulation based on the President's public statements showed Mr. Eisenhower himself opposed 35 percent of the spending cuts. (Page 1459)

Off-Year Election

Neither party could discern a dramatic trend in Nov. 3 voting for mayors, state legislators and Governors in several states. Democrats, unsurprisingly, elected new Governors in Kentucky and Mississippi and showed strength in mayoral contests in Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Republicans held their own or improved their fortunes slightly in New Jersey, New York, Ohio and California. (Page 1471)

Atomic Test Debate

One of the warmest political controversies of the year was touched off by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's (R) proposal that the United States resume underground atomic tests. Vice President Richard M. Nixon did not comment on the suggestion, but two leading Democratic contenders, Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (Mass.), attacked it in strong terms. (Page 1470)

Railroad Featherbedding

The long-simmering controversy over alleged featherbedding in the railroad industry came to a boil again as the industry groups presented a new, six-point program they said would modernize railroad work rules. Employee organizations indicated they thought the proposals represented more a speedup than a modernization move. (Page 1473)

Your Congressmen's Voting Record

CQ's Individual Voting Record Forms for House and Senate Members for 1959 are now ready. They bring together in one place the actual votes of a Member on every roll-call vote during the first session of the 86th Congress. The CQ Individual Voting Records are available to CQ clients for every session since 1945 at \$12.50 per Member per session.

Three Congressmen Die

Three Members of Congress died last week -- Reps. Charles A. Boyle (D Ill.), Steven V. Carter (D Iowa) and Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.). Boyle was killed in an auto accident, Carter died of cancer and Bush was stricken by a heart attack. Bush, the oldest of the three at 66, also had served in Congress longest; he took office in 1951. Boyle, 52, became a Member of Congress in 1955; Carter, 44, in 1959. Their deaths put the composition of the House at 281 Democrats, 152 Republicans and 4 vacancies. (Page 1474)

TV Quiz Shows

In a dramatic appearance before the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee, one-time quiz champion and college instructor Charles Van Doren said he had been supplied 80 percent to 90 percent of the questions and answers in advance during his winning performances on the television quiz show "Twenty One." Van Doren also said he had not told the truth to a New York grand jury that investigated quiz shows earlier. Van Doren was one of a number of witnesses who told the Subcommittee television quiz shows on which they had appeared were rigged. (Page 1475)

Miscellany

President Eisenhower, speaking at the kickoff of an anti-inflation campaign launched by 48 business and public organizations, invited the public to put pressure on Congress and the Executive Branch to take action to halt inflation....A special foreign policy study prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended eventual U.S. recognition of Red China....President Eisenhower announced he would tour Europe, Africa and Asia for two and a half weeks before and after going to Paris Dec. 19 for the Western summit meeting....Farm prices dropped to their lowest level since 1940. (Page 1473-75)